

Influence of Growth Regulators on Shedding of Broad Bean, Growth, Yield and Seed Quality

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Abstract— In order to study the effect of foliar spraying of growth regulators on growth, seed yield and seed quality, two field experiments were conducted at an extensive field during 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 seasons to determine following foliar spraying of Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) concentrations, i.e. 0, 20, 40 and 60 ppm and Kinetin (Kin) concentrations, i.e. 0, 15, 30 and 45 ppm after 35 and 50 days from sown. Accumulative NAA levelsof to 60 ppm significantly increased total chlorophyll, plant height (cm), branches number/plant, number of shedding flowers, shedding %, pods and seeds number/plant, seedsnumber/pod, seed yield/plant, 100-seed weight (g), seed yield (ton/ha) and protein % in both seasons. Naphthalene Acetic Acid foliar spraying up to 60 ppm exceeded of total chlorophyll, plant height (cm), branchesnumber/plant, number of shedding flowers, podsnumber/plant, seedsnumber/pod, seedsnumber/plant, seed yield (g) /plant, 100-seed weight (g), seed yield (ton/ha) and protein % by 11.47, 23.92, 92.88, 20.53, 11.87, 23.48, 14.16, 24.91, 26.15 and 13.23%, respectively as the average of both seasons. But, reduced the shedding percentage by 11.91% as the average of two seasons. Kinetin (Kin) foliar spraying up to 45 ppm significantly increased total chlorophyll, plant height (cm), number of branches/plant, number of shedding flowers, shedding %, pods and seeds number/plant, number of seeds/pod, seed yield/plant, 100-seed weight (g), seed yield (ton/ha) and protein % in both seasons. It could be noticed that foliar spraying of Kinetin (Kin) concentrations up to 45 ppm exceeded total chlorophyll, plant height (cm), branchesnumber/plant, number of shedding flowers, podsnumber/plant, seedsnumber/pod, seedsnumber/plant, seed yield /plant, 100-seed weight (g), seed yield (ton/ha) and protein % by 12.16, 19.39, 61.64, 5.60, 5.56, 6.96, 5.64, 18.75, 13.38 and 4.39%, respectively as average of both seasons. But, reduced the shedding % by 14.73 % as the average of both seasons. It could be recommended that foliar spraying of Naphthalene Acetic Acid up to 60 ppm and Kin of 45 ppm improved seed yield/ha by 38.2% compared without foliar application.

Keywords— Naphthalene Acetic Acid and Kinetin levels, shedding percentage.

I. INTRODUCTION

Vicia faba L. is considered the most significant winter crops for human and animal consumption of the Middle East. The lack of adequate pollination and reduced seed set can be major constraints to yield. Flower drop and seed abortion plus pests are also major constraints to yield. Buds, flowers and immature pods abscission that fail to develop into fully mature pods of *Vicia faba* bean, is considered one of the greatest difficult problems of yield productivity. This study takes place to investigate the influence of spraying at different concentrations of Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) and Kin on broad bean plants, to study its effects on abortion and drop of flowers, buds and pods, also the impact on vegetative growth and seed yields. Naphthalene Acetic Acid as hormones set the physiological process of synthetic growth regulators might improve growth and development, thereby increased seed yield [1]. Foliar spraying of Naphthalene acetic acid is a potential antifungal agent [2]. Plant growth regulators are augmented seed production by amassed biological yield. Naphthalene Acetic Acid belongs to synthetic forms of Auxins [3]. Spraying of Naphthalene Acetic Acid improved plant height, fruit set with increases in seed yield/ha [4]. Spraying twice of growth regulators improved the number of pods/plant, pod weight/plant and increased seed yield by 17.7% compared without growth regulator foliar spraying [5]. Application of Amcotone at 600 ppm (NAA+NAA), decidedly augmented plant height, leaf area index, flowering set, seed yields and its attributes [6]. The growth promoter NAA enhanced the mobilization of photo assimilates into filling seeds [7]. Foliar spraying of Kinetin significantly enhanced plant growth and growth even grown under ecological worry. He added that foliar spraying of Kinetin enhanced flowering and delays leaves senescence [8]. Foliar application of *Vicia faba* plants with indel-3-acetic or gibberellin increased the number of branches/plant and number of pods/plant [9]. Plant growth

substances are enhanced the source-sink relationship and increase the translocation of photo-assimilates to sink, formerly enhanced flower formation, fruit and seed development and improving seed production [10]. Foliar sprays with Oraset-x Naphthalene Acetic Acid significantly the superior treatment to produce plants with vigorous vegetative growth, i.e. plant height and number of branches/plant, earliness, highest fruit set percentage, total green yields, number of pods/plant, weight of ten pods, pod characters, weight of 100 green seeds and total protein [11]. The highest numbers of shedding flowers and shedding percentage% were obtained the control. Foliar spraying of GA3 or IAA at 100 ppm exceeded the control by 31.6 and 4.10%, respectively in number of shedding flower/plant [12]. Number of pods/plant, pods yield /plant, 100 seed weight and biological yield/plant, protein % and seed yield/hawere significantly enriched with foliar spraying of 50 mg/l IAA + 75 mg/l Kinetin [13]. The objectives of this investigation was aimed to investigate the effect of foliar spraying of different concentrations of Kinetin, Naphthalene Acetic Acid on growth, shedding percentage, seed yield and its quality.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Research time and location:

Two field experiments were conducted in extensive field in Awish El-Hagar village Dakahlia district during 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 seasons to investigate the effect of foliar spraying of different levels of both Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA), i.e. 0, 20, 40 and 60 ppm and Kinetin (Kin), i.e. 0, 15, 30 and 45 ppm. The experimental design, layout used was strip plot design with four replicates. Each plot contained of five ridges, 3.5 meters' length and 60 cm in width. The size of each plot being 10.5m². The vertical plots were occupied with the following foliar spraying of Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) rates, i.e. 0, 20, 40 and 60 ppm. The horizontal plots were occupied with foliar spraying of Kinetin (Kin) rates, i.e. 0, 15, 30 and 45 ppm. Growth hormone was sprayed twice at 35 and 50 days from sowing. The experimental units were fertilized with calcium super phosphate (15.5% P₂O₅) at a rate of 240kg/hawas added to the soil during tillage operation and before sowing. 115 kg K₂O/ha of potassium sulphate (48% K₂O) was added to field in two equal portions, before the first and second irrigation. Nitrogen in the form of ammonium sulphate (20%N) at the rate of 35 kg N/ha as starter dose and was added before irrigation. However, other agricultural practices were done as commonly followed in the district. Sowing date of faba bean (Cv. Nobaria) was on the 10th of November in both seasons. Faba bean seeds were soaked in water for 24 hours before planting to raise seed germination. Planting was performed on both sides

of ridges at 25 cm between hills. Thinning was done in 21 days from sowing to leave healthy two plants/hill. Hand digging was done every 21 days to control weeds i.e. before, time of irrigations.

2.2. Studied traits:

All studied characteristics were applied to harvest time. From each plot, ten guarded plants were booked from the outer ridges from each sub plot to estimate: 1. Total chlorophyll (SPAD): Chlorophyll content in leaf samples was assessed by SPAD-502 (Minolta Co. Ltd., Osaka, Japan). 2. Plant height (cm): It was measured for each plant of the samples of the soil surface to the top of the plants. 3. Number of branches/plant. 4. Fresh weight/plant. 5. Dry weight/plant. 6. Shedding percentage: It was determined by using the following equation:

$$\text{Shedding \%} = \frac{\text{Shedding}}{\text{Shedding} + \text{number of mature pods}} \times 100$$

At harvest time marketable pods per plant was picked and let to dry up normally and data were recorded for the following traits: 7. Number of pods/plant. 8. Seed yield (g)/plant. 9. 100-seed weight (g). 10. Seed yield (ton/ha): whole plants produced from the three inner ridges of each plot were harvested and left to dry in the air, then they were threshed and the seeds (which were at 13 % moisture) were weighted (kg), then converted to (Kg/ha). 11. Protein%: Total nitrogen was estimated by the improved Kjeldahl - method according to [14], modified by distilling the ammonia into saturated boric solution and titration in standard acid. Protein % was estimated by multiplying the total nitrogen values of faba bean flour by 6.25.

2.3. Experimental analysis:

All obtained data were statistically analyzed according to the technique of analysis of variance (ANOVA) for the split-plot design to each experiment (row spacing), then combined analysis was done between row spacing trails as published by [15] by using "MSTAT-C" computer software package. To test the differences between treatment means, the least significant difference (LSD) method was used at the 5 % level of probability as designated by [16].

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Naphthalene Acetic Acid concentration effects:

The results presented from Tables 1 and 2 clearly revealed that foliar spraying of Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) and Kinetin (Kin) concentrations significantly affected total chlorophyll, plant height (cm), number of branches/plant, number of shedding flowers, shedding %, pods and seeds number/plant, number of seeds/pod,

seed yield (g) /plant, 100-seed weight (g), seed yield (ton/ha) and protein %. The results showed that increasing NAA concentrations of 60 ppm significantly increased total chlorophyll, plant height (cm), number of branches/plant, number of shedding flowers, shedding %, pods and seeds number/plant, number of seeds/pod, seed yield (g) /plant, 100-seed weight (g), seed yield (ton/ha) and protein % in both seasons. From our results, it could be stated that increasing Naphthalene Acetic Acid up to 60 ppm increased total chlorophyll, plant height (cm), branches number/plant, number of shedding flowers, pods number/plant, seeds number/pod, seeds number/plant, seed yield/plant, 100-seed weight (g), seed yield (ton/ha) and protein % by 11.47, 23.92, 92.88, 20.53, 11.87, 23.48, 14.16, 24.91, 26.15 and 13.23%, respectively as the average of two seasons. But, reduced the shedding % by 11.91% as the average of two seasons. Foliar application of Naphthalene Acetic Acid increased the growth, viz, plant height, number of branches/plant, leaf area index, dry weight/plant and plant attributes. Plant growth regulators are known to modify the growth and development patterns of plant by exerting a profound effect on various physiological processes and hence regulating seed productivity [17]. Application IAA caused a reduction in the flower abscission %, hence producing a highest number of pod set, seed weight/plant, number of seeds/pod and weight of 100 seeds [7]. The increase in seed yield/plant due to foliar spraying of Naphthalene Acetic Acid could be attributed to the more increases in vegetative growth characters, which might provide more vegetative area and increase pod set %, reduction in abscission %, increasing the seed number/pod, as mentioned by [18]. These results are in agreement with those described by [6, 8, 10, 11, 12].

3.2. Kinetin (Kin) concentration effects:

The results presented from Tables 1 and 2 clearly suggested that increasing foliar spraying of Kinetin (Kin) concentrations significantly exaggerated total chlorophyll, plant height (cm), number of branches/plant, number of shedding flowers, shedding % pods and seeds number/plant, number of seeds/pod, seed yield/plant, 100-seed weight (g), seed yield (ton/ha) and protein %. Our results clearly showed that increasing foliar spraying of Kinetin (Kin) levels up to 45 ppm significantly augmented total chlorophyll, plant height (cm), number of branches/plant, number of shedding flowers, shedding %, pods and seeds number/plant, number of seeds/pod, seed yield/plant, 100-seed weight (g), seed yield (ton/ha) and protein % percentage. In addition, it could be observed that increasing foliar spraying of Kinetin (Kin) concentrations of 45 ppm increased total chlorophyll, plant height (cm), branches number/plant, number of shedding flowers, pods number/plant, seeds number/pod,

seeds number/plant, seed yield/plant, 100-seed weight (g), seed yield (ton/ha) and protein % by 12.16, 19.39, 61.64, 5.60, 5.56, 6.96, 5.64, 18.75, 13.38 and 4.39%, respectively as average of both seasons. But, reduced the shedding % by 14.73 % as the average of both seasons. Foliar spraying of Kinetin (Kin) and Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) promote photosynthetic rates, photo assimilates production, fruit set and growth. It could be summarized that the aptitude of cytokines and NAA to mobilize assimilates to the area of request is accountable for enhanced fruit set and seed productivity [19]. Foliar spraying with growth regulators, enhanced expression and forms into SOD indicate the possible participation in growth regulators in delaying the membrane deterioration during abscission leading to increased fruit set [20]. Seed yields and its attributes i.e. number of pods/plant, pods yield /plant, 100 seed weight, biological yield/plant and protein yield/ha were significantly better with application with 50 mg/l IAA + 75 mg/l Kinetin [13]. These results are in harmony with [10, 11, 12, 13].

3.3. Interaction Effect:

From our results, it could have suggested that the interaction among foliar spraying of Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) and Kinetin (Kin) concentrations, results in Tables 1 and 2 designated that plant height (cm), fresh and dry weight/plant and total chlorophyll, number of pods/plant, seed yield/plant significantly affected only in the first season. Whilst, the results in the same Tables showed non-significant effects due to the interaction among foliar spraying of Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) and Kinetin (Kin) concentrations on the number of branches/plant, shedding % and 100 seed weight in the two seasons. Concerning to the interaction between Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) and Kinetin (Kin) concentrations on seed yield/ha, results in Figs 1 and 2 clearly indicated that this interaction significantly affected on seed yield/ha. From our results, it could be suggested that increasing Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) up to 60 ppm and Kinetin (Kin) up to 45 ppm increased seed yield/ha by 38.2% compared without growth regulators foliar application. The growth promoter of Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) enhances the mobilization of photo assimilates into filling seeds [6]. Seed yield and its attributes i.e. number of pods/plant, pods yield/plant, 100 seed weight, biological yield/plant and seed, protein yields/ha were significantly improved with foliar spraying at a rate of 50 mg/l IAA + 75 mg/l Kinetin [13].

IV. CONCLUSION

Accordingly, from above results, it could be suggested that increasing Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) up to 60 ppm and Kinetin (Kin) up to 45 ppm increased seed

yield/ha by 38.2% compared without growth regulators foliar application.

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Table.1: Mean of plant height (cm), No. of branches/plant, fresh and dry weight/plant and total chlorophyll as affected by Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) and Kinetin (Kin) concentrations during 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 seasons.

Treatments	Plant height (cm)		No. of branches/plant		Fresh weight/plant (g)		Dry weight/plant (g)		Total chlorophyll	
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016
A. Nitrogen fertilizer rates:										
0 ppm NAA	97.1	100.8	4.24	4.28	671.05	672.48	167.70	168.85	40.82	41.86
20 ppm NAA	102.6	108.7	5.31	5.42	794.05	781.57	182.45	179.51	42.85	43.28
40 ppm NAA	106.7	112.1	5.35	5.55	820.18	831.58	192.79	197.25	44.11	46.13
60 ppm NAA	109.2	114.3	5.49	5.71	864.22	870.83	207.95	215.57	46.71	47.11
F-test	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
L.S.D. 5%	0.8	0.8	0.05	0.04	5.28	3.06	0.51	0.91	0.15	0.16
B. Phosphorus fertilize rates:										
0 ppm kin	97.2	101.5	4.49	4.56	701.88	712.40	183.57	184.15	42.71	42.91
15 ppm kin	100.6	106.8	5.06	5.22	799.81	793.16	186.61	188.8	43.33	44.29
30 ppm kin	107.0	112.1	5.23	5.48	809.68	810.41	188.59	190.81	43.89	45.14
45 ppm kin	110.7	115.5	5.59	5.65	839.44	840.51	192.12	197.41	44.56	46.09
F-test	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
L.S.D. 5%	0.5	0.5	0.05	0.03	3.89	1.84	0.38	0.48	0.08	0.19
Interaction AXB										
F-test	*	N.S.	NS.	N.S.	*	N.S.	*	N.S.	*	N.S.

Table.2: Mean of shedding percentage, No. of pods/plant, 100-seed weight seed yield/plant and per hectare and protein percentage as affected by Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) and Kinetin (Kin) concentrations during 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 seasons.

Treatments	Shedding %		No. of pods/plant		100-seed weight (g)		Seed yield/plant (g)		Seed Yield t/ha		Protein %	
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016
A. Nitrogen fertilizer rates:												
0 ppm NAA	85.31	85.55	18.65	19.53	94.32	94.88	81.81	82.79	4.276	4.301	26.15	26.75
20 ppm NAA	83.66	83.74	21.69	22.83	98.75	99.45	88.45	88.85	4.746	4.801	27.66	28.50
40 ppm NAA	79.59	80.77	23.01	24.03	103.67	105.75	96.78	98.11	5.122	5.100	28.62	29.45
60 ppm NAA	71.61	78.89	24.55	25.35	110.90	111.16	109.11	110.26	5.791	5.822	30.31	30.36
F-test	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

L.S.D. 5%	0.25	0.35	0.26	0.15	0.27	0.61	0.18	0.73	0.079	0.119	0.12	0.25
B. Phosphorus fertilize rates:												
0 ppm kin	85.19	84.51	21.50	22.01	99.76	100.06	86.16	87.40	4.542	4.578	27.72	27.96
15 ppm kin	84.44	83.96	21.83	22.84	100.66	101.48	89.07	91.17	4.769	4.799	27.80	28.65
30 ppm kin	80.36	83.42	22.14	23.03	102.05	103.15	94.18	94.69	4.993	4.999	28.30	29.13
45 ppm kin	70.79	73.91	22.45	23.76	105.05	106.68	106.73	106.76	5.596	5.626	28.92	29.31
F-test	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
L.S.D. 5%	0.24	0.23	0.15	0.08	0.37	0.19	0.36	0.46	0.196	0.177	0.10	0.15
Interaction AXB												
F-test	N.S.	N.S.	*	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	*	N.S.	*	*	*	N.S.

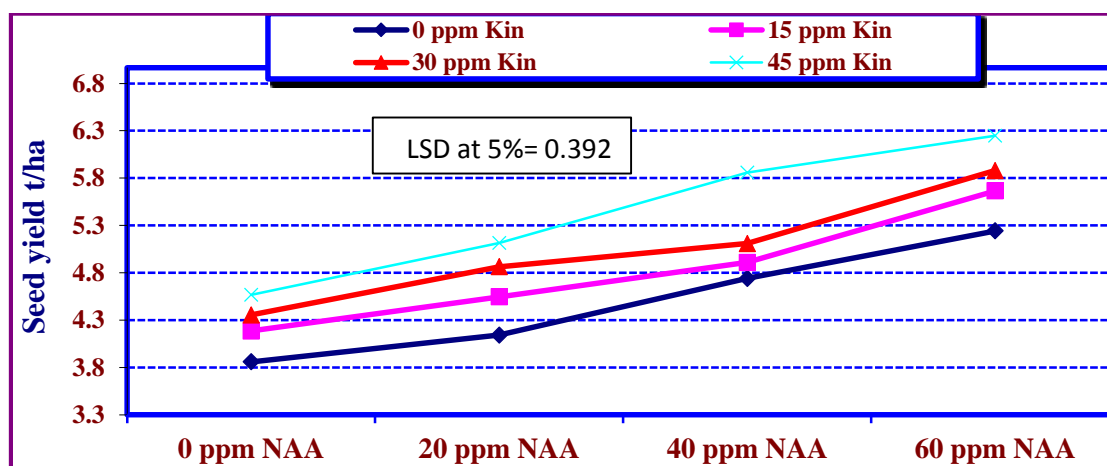


Fig.1: Seed yield t/ha as affected by the interaction between NAA and Kin concentrations during 2014/2015 season.

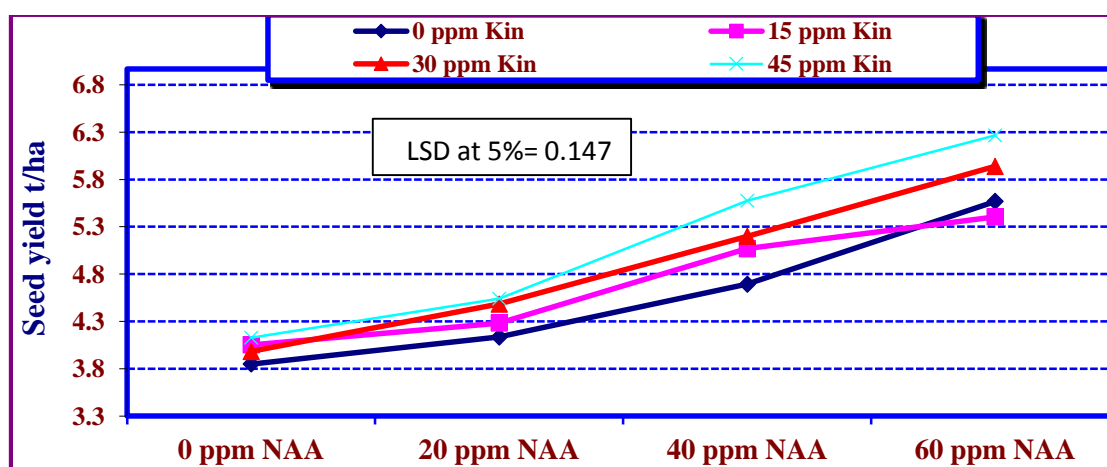


Fig.2: Seed yield t/ha as affected by the interaction between NAA and Kin concentrations during 2015/2016 season